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ABSTRACT

The 16 recommendations of the 1978 Ohio White House Conference on Library and Information Services are presented with background information and identification of salient issues. Concerns include the legal structure of public libraries, funding, library services (particularly for those with special needs), public relations, preservation, library cooperation and networking, copyright law, and library education. Local, state, and/or national responsibility is assigned to each. (JD)

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The State Library of Ohio

65 South Front Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

The Ohio White House Conference on Library and Information Services

ED171296

Conference Recommendations

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

IR007311

1 Re-examine the legal structure of local public libraries, including boards of trustees (State responsibility)

I. Background

A. Three bodies of law affect Ohio public libraries:

1. Chapter 3375 of the Ohio Revised Code deals specifically with libraries.

2. Other sections of the Ohio Revised Code include general laws which affect libraries.

3. Decisions of the Ohio Supreme Court; opinions of the Ohio Attorney General; and regulations, decisions and interpretations of other state agencies affect Ohio's public libraries.

B. Six types of public libraries are organized under the Ohio Revised Code.

Type of Library	# of Libraries of This Type	How Trustees Appointed	# of Trustees in ea. Library	Terms of Service
Association	18	Appointed according to rules of individual association as set forth in State charter.	varies	varies
County/ District	45	3 members appointed by Common Pleas Judge(s), 4 by County Commissioners	7	7 years
County	3	Appointed by Common Pleas Judge(s)	6	6
Municipal	21	Appointed by Mayor	6	4
School District	159	Appointed by local Board of Education	7	7
Township	4	Appointed by Township Trustees	3	varies

The law provides for the regional district library, but no libraries are now organized under this law.

C. In addition to the county and county district libraries, certain libraries in Ohio have been designated by the State Library Board as "county extension centers," having met certain standards and formally resolved to provide for extension of library services to residents in the county living outside the library's regular service area.

II. Issues

A. Laws vary for each type of library.

1. Each type of public library has a separate section or sections in Chapter 3375. Other sections relate to all types public libraries. For example, laws relating to the broad powers of boards of library trustees are generally applicable to all boards, regardless of the type of public library.

2. Laws concerning boards of library trustees vary among types of libraries: terms of service vary, laws regarding reappointment vary; some boards must be composed entirely of qualified electors of the district; in one type a minority of members can reside outside the district; trustees of school district libraries cannot have served on the school board during the previous year; municipal library boards cannot be composed of more than half women.

B. Boards of library trustees do not have the power to levy taxes or issue bonds and must rely on a taxing authority for these purposes. These taxing authorities serve only as transmitting agencies; they have no authority to alter or reject the library boards' requests. Taxing authorities vary with each type of library. The taxing authority for county and county district libraries is the county commission; for a municipal library, the city council; for a school district library, the board of education, and for a township library, the township trustees. An association library must contract with another body to serve as its taxing authority.

C. There can be confusion in who is to be served and how it is to be financed.

1. All public libraries receive their primary financial support from the county classified property (intangibles) tax and therefore must give service to all residents of the county in which the library is located. While the legal boundaries of a service area can be defined, it is not possible to identify the true service area of a library in a county with more than one library since all county residents are eligible to use all libraries.

2. County extension centers are obliged to extend service via branches, bookmobiles, etc. to all residents of the county but can only levy a tax upon residents of their legal service

area. For instance, a school district library which is also a county extension library, is obligated to serve the entire county but can levy a tax only on residents of the school district.

D. The possibility of consolidating library systems to improve services could be examined.

E. The legal structure of public libraries should be re-examined to assure that the best qualified people are serving as trustees.

1. Some participants in preconferences of the Ohio White House Conference voiced a preference that library boards of trustees be elected rather than appointed by other bodies.

2. Boards can be "self-perpetuating," with many reappointments of present board members or appointments of friends of board members, thereby eliminating "new blood" from participating in local library policy making.

3. Trustees should be representative of the population they serve. Statistics on the representativeness of boards are not available.

2 Develop a minimum state support program to supplement the local intangibles tax for public libraries. (State responsibility)

3 Develop an adequate, stable and equitable tax base as a source for funding of libraries and information services. (State and national responsibilities).

I. Background

A. Ohio's public libraries are principally supported by a tax levied on intangible personal property. Although designated in law as the "classified property tax," it is commonly referred to as the intangibles tax. The "local situs" intangible tax is levied on intangible personal property such as productive investments, unproductive investments, stocks and bonds. The dividends on such investments are taxed at rates specified in the Ohio Revised Code. The tax is collected and distributed at the county level. Only the "local situs" intangible tax collection may be used to support libraries. The "state situs" intangibles tax is collected by the State and returned to the county of origin for use by local governments.

B. Since the intangibles tax was initiated in 1931 for the support of public libraries, it primarily has funded libraries as they can demonstrate their needs. However, any funds not allocated to public libraries may be allocated to other units of local government with in the county.

C. The statewide average per capita intangibles tax income of libraries in 1977 was $6.88. The actual intangibles tax income of libraries ranged from $1.14 per capita in Lawrence County to $12.51 in Harrison County. In 73 of Ohio's 88 counties the libraries received less than the statewide per capita average; these counties have 179 public libraries.

D. The intangibles tax may be an unstable source of funding in some counties. While Harrison County received $12.51 per person in 1977, in 1974 the per capita income was $3.29. No one knows exactly what caused the sudden increase -- as well as if (and when) it might drop to that level again.

E. In 1975 the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science undertook a national survey on the unmet needs of U.S. libraries to serve their publics adequately. Indications of need were derived from traditional sets of service standards that have been framed by professional associations and state agencies. The survey pointed out that the following gaps existed in Ohio's public libraries:

a. Public libraries had 85 percent of the professional staff needed.

b. Public libraries had 55 percent of the support staff needed.

c. Public libraries met 67 percent of the print needs and 38 percent of the nonprint needs.

d. Public libraries with only 1 service outlet showed no space shortage although others were short by 2.6 million square feet.

e. Public libraries open less than 60 hours per week were 62 percent of the total number of libraries.

f. Public library expenditures were 52 percent of the indicated need.

F. Other sources of public library funding:

1. In fiscal year 1978, 6 Ohio libraries received a total of $35,560 in direct maintenance state aid. Five libraries received $6,000 and one received $5,560 according to the rules of the State Library Board. Among other provisions, the rules state that eligible libraries must be located in counties where the intangibles tax per capita income is less than one-half of the statewide per capita income of the previous year.

2. The Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Title I, provided $2,496,066 in fiscal year 1978. At least 45 percent of these funds were available to improve service in public libraries through grants to individual libraries. Libraries are to work towards local funding of the programs supported. Guidelines for these expenditures are outlined in The Ohio Long Range Program...

3. In 1977, 22 libraries received funds ($13,249,068) from the proceeds of a voted operating property tax levy.

G. Funding of other types of libraries is from the parent organization, be it a school district, institution, college, university, agency or company. Funds available for library and information services depend upon the overall financial well being of the organization, its priority for library services and the ability of the libraries to present well-justified budget requests.

II. Issues

A. No tax base has been identified to overcome the inequalities in distribution of the intangibles tax, to provide the same amount of money as the intangibles tax does, and to show the same capacity for growth. However, a minimum state support program could balance among areas the services provided.

B. Questions must be answered: What is the level of "minimum" state support? How is it measured? Standards are developed to measure this level of support, raising more questions: Who develops the standards? Who enforces the standards?

C. A minimum state support program might inhibit local initiative in approval of tax levies.

4 Provide expanded library and information services and equal access to services for all members of the community, paying close attention to the handicapped, the institutionalized, those of varying ethnic backgrounds and language capabilities, those geographically isolated, preschoolers and groups with specialized needs. (Local, state, and national responsibilities)

I. Background

A. Libraries have traditionally been responsive to the 35 percent of the community who are not viewed as having special needs.

B. Libraries of all types have persons from all or some of the following groups among their potential clientele:

1. In Ohio, close to 1 million preschool age children are a unique group who need an exciting, inviting and prolonged introduction to the library. Story hours, beginning-to-read books, toys, puppet shows, records, films and filmstrips are all methods for attracting them to the library and developing lifelong users.

2. There are 1.4 million people with limited English speaking ability who need materials and information in their native language.

3. Over 38,000 Ohioans with visual impairments cannot use conventional materials and require books and magazines in braille, recorded, or large print formats, or devices for enlarging regular print.

4. Over 1 million Ohioans are below the "poverty income" level and there are still others with poor educational backgrounds who need audiovisual and high interest, low reading level material.

5. Ohio's 14,000 deaf people and the almost 25,000 who are retarded have special information needs. More than 98,000 people with orthopedic impairments which limit their use of conventional library materials, must have page turners, projected books, other devices to help them control print or recorded media.

6. Persons who are unable to go to libraries because of physical disabilities; environmental barriers; isolation in hospitals, nursing homes, housing for the aging, jails, state institutions; inadequate transportation; or fear of leaving their homes must have library service delivered to them by bookmobiles, mail, or personal visits by library staff or volunteers, or must have collections of materials established in the group settings where they live.

7. The 24,902 residents of Ohio's state institutions for prisoners, juvenile offenders and mental health or mental retardation patients have critical needs for recreational reading materials, for community information which helps them stay in contact with the "outside," and for materials to complement the educational and therapeutic programs in which they participate. Libraries have a low priority within many institutions and have no budget for operation or appropriate staffing.

C. In addition to local library budgets, Federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) Title I funds are available for special services to user groups. Federal funds are to be used to initiate programs; it is then up to libraries to use their own funds for continuation of the programs. The following projects were funded during fiscal year 1978:

1. A study of braille and talking book service to the blind and physically handicapped in Ohio was undertaken by the Battelle Columbus Laboratories.

2. LSCA funds partially funded Ohio's two regional libraries to the blind and physically handicapped, which are located in the public libraries of Cincinnati and Cleveland.

3. Project PEP, Columbus and Franklin County Public Library, provided services to preschoolers.

4. The service to the homebound and elderly project of the Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library offered special services to these two user groups.

5. Project OUTREACH of the John McIntire Public Library of Zanesville offered special services to homebound, elderly and rural residents.

6. Project OUTREACH of the Norwalk Public Library provided special services to the homebound and community agencies.

7. Project SCORE of the Stark County District Library is aimed at the elderly.

8. The Playgrounds and Books Program of the Warder Public Library, Springfield, was targeted at children.

9. The Trumbull County Homebound Project of the Warren Public Library served the homebound.

10. Project DISCOVERY of the Lorain Public Library was a project directed at the Black community of the Lorain area.

11. In addition, funds were granted for the improvement of services in state institutions administered by the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, the Ohio Youth Commission and the Depart-

ment of Mental Health and Mental Retardation as well as in local institutions (through the Toledo-Lucas County Public Library, Cuyahoga County Public Library and the Defiance Public Library).

II. Issues

A. Services to those with special needs will require special efforts (and possibly additional staff and funds). Many persons are not accustomed to using library services. They may feel that they are not welcome in the library, be unaware that the library has anything of value to them, or not be motivated to take advantage of these resources.

B. Services and materials which are viewed as special by one person may be the only way of reaching someone else. However, everyone has an equal right to resources, and in some cases those with special needs may have an even greater need for information than the average borrower.

C. Since serving those with special needs may be more costly in use of staff time, when funds are cut such services as have been developed are often the first to be eliminated. Frequently these people have less organized political influence to use in protecting these services.

D. Local libraries should have a commitment to provide local funds to continue programs initiated under LSCA.

5 Develop an aggressive, consistent, and better organized marketing, advertising, and public relations program using all available media and working with other agencies to increase public awareness of library and information services and their value to daily life, destroy stigmas, and improve the image of all libraries. (Local, state, and national responsibility)

I. Background

A. The amazing growth of human knowledge -- the "information explosion" -- has multiplied each person's needs and demands. Libraries of all types -- public, school, academic and special -- are the prime national knowledge resource. Yet the lack of the public's awareness of the wide variety of library service available was a significant finding in a 1975 Gallup study. The study concluded that nonusers seldom thought of libraries as places to go and cited "no interest or need" as the most common reason for not using the library. Another Gallup study found that only 25 percent of the American people use public libraries. Other studies prove that the major factor influencing library use is the amount of information a person has about the library.

B. Libraries and information services in Ohio (and the nation) have not realized their full potential to the user. Stereotyped images and lack of public awareness cause libraries to be an underutilized educational resource.

C. There is a significant difference between the service libraries give and the way people perceive libraries. Few organizations serve more individuals, but libraries have failed to explain themselves to their publics.

D. Much of an aggressive community education program can be accomplished without greatly increasing costs to libraries. For a number of years library leaders have suggested that two to ten percent of a library's budget should be allocated to public information or community relations.

E. A Friends of the Library group can augment library activities by serving as an aggressive spokesman for the library's interest. According to the 1978 Ohio Friends of the Library Directory (published by the Ohio Friends of the Library Association), 69 Friends of the Library organizations are organized in Ohio for public libraries and 11 for academic libraries.

F. Many civic organizations, as well as local businesses, may offer invaluable publicity and support if asked. Working with such groups is an important part of a public relations program.

G. This recommendation received the most votes from the regional caucuses at the Ohio White House Conference.

II. Issues

A. Public relations should be a program building partner in the management function. Such a community education program is capable of bridging the gap between the public's perception of libraries and the services libraries give. The program can propose appropriate communication methods and messages to make the library understandable and accepted.

B. Competition for limited tax funds in inflationary times has increased the importance both of the policy-making and communication aspects of a library's aggressive community information program.

6 Programs should be established to provide for the physical preservation of informational materials, with special emphasis now to preserve rare and valuable library materials stored in libraries and other repositories. (State and national responsibilities.)

I. Background

A. A study of the conservation needs of Ohio was recently done by the Case Western Reserve University. The study was funded by the State Library and Case Western Reserve. It was directed by Walter Brahm, founder of the New England Document Conservation Center and a former State Librarian of Ohio and Connecticut.

B. Causes of deterioration of materials

1. Water — either too much (floods, leaky pipes, excessive humidity) which can result in swelling of bindings and activation of acid residues which damage paper, or too little (excessively low humidity) which can cause pages to become brittle, leather bindings to crumble and glue to turn to dust.

2. Other common threats to books are fire (in Ohio's experience, a close second to water in damage caused), insects, and fungus.

C. Remedies

1. Microfilming of unique materials assures permanent retention.

2. Methods are available whereby professional conservators can repair or restore the physical object itself. These methods are quite expensive.

3. Library materials should be stored in suitable environments. Proper temperature, humidity, and lighting as well as elimination of dirt and insects are essential.

4. Most of the paper used for printing since the mid-1850s has contained large proportions of acid. Even under the best storage conditions, acid eventually destroys paper. Most publishers have chosen to use cheaper acid-based paper rather than acid-free paper. Various methods of deacidification of paper have been developed, although thus far these procedures have proven slow and expensive. The best hope lies in the development of an inexpensive method of mass deacidification so that large numbers of volumes can be treated simultaneously.

D. Program to provide conservation of material

1. The Case Western Reserve University study suggests several alternatives. The most promising is to set up a multistate center to address pressing conservation needs.

2. Conservation centers have been established in other parts of the country. The Research Libraries Group (consisting of Harvard, Yale, Columbia and the New York Public Library) has a plan for dividing preservation responsibility on various subjects among members. The success of the New England Document Conservation Center, where professional conservators restore materials for eligible members on a non-profit, cost recovery basis, could also provide an example for Ohio.

3. No formal national preservation program exists to date. (However, the Library of Congress has announced that it is developing plans for such a program.) Several organizations, including the Library of Congress, have sponsored seminars and workshops dealing with preservation, and library schools continue to add courses on the subject to their curricula.

4. The Ohio Historical Society in the past has had a conservation program for participating libraries. While this program could be expanded, the Case Western Reserve study suggests that due to the policies, budget and administration of the society, it would not be able to give priority to the needs of other participating libraries.

II. Issues

A. The Case Western Reserve University study shows that at the beginning, a laboratory or conservation shop would need to be subsidized because "there is not enough interest or concern in conservation treatment on the part of library administrators and public officials to appropriate or expend funds for conservation in sufficient amount to keep such a laboratory operating and solvent." The study states that what is needed most is education such as through on-site visits recommendations to stress the need for conservation.

B. Because conservation is expensive, interlibrary cooperation is essential. A cooperative conservation center could be established through government subsidy, or through fees collected if there were sufficient interest.

7 Promote a policy that public libraries become major information nerve centers of their communities using technology to help achieve this status. (Local responsibility)

8 Provide for increased cooperation among <u>all</u> types of libraries and among libraries, community organizations and governmental agencies to share resources, reduce duplication, increase the use of technology to improve services and make services more cost-effective. (Local, state, and national responsibilities)

9 Develop regional, multitype library networks that encourage the sharing of resources, the identification of specialized needs, and the provision of effective information and referral services to individual citizens. (Local, state, and national responsibilities)

I. Background

A. Library networking facilitates resource sharing among libraries and library systems. Networking enables member libraries to obtain services (sometimes using advanced technology) which each could not afford individually and to provide users with ready access to a greater range of materials.

B. Ohio has 13 regional cooperatives and consortia. Nine are called Multicounty Cooperatives (MCCs). They are funded primarily through the Federal Library Services and Construction Act. Three of the systems are called METROs. These are designed to meet the special needs of urban areas. Ohio has one Area Library Service Organization (ALSO) called the Ohio Valley Area Libraries, which is funded primarily by State funds. The ALSO is also unique in that its board is legally organized under Sections 3375.70 - .73 of the Ohio <u>Revised Code</u>.

All regional systems provide a wide range of services to their members, such as reference and interlibrary loan, audiovisual services, continuing education, public relations and services to special groups such as the homebound. Each of the systems determines the services its member libraries need. A map and chart of these cooperatives and consortia are attached.

C. OCLC, Inc., (formerly called the Ohio College Library Center) is an organization which enables member libraries to use technology to increase the availability of library resources to users in participating libraries and to reduce the rate of rise in costs in libraries. More than 2000 libraries in 48 states are linked with the system's computer facility in Columbus. Ohio participates in OCLC, Inc., through an organization called OHIONET.

D. Other networks serve specialized needs of member libraries. For instance, the Inter-University Library Council - Reference and Interlibrary Loan Service (IULC - RAILS) provides access to the collections of The Ohio State University Libraries for the other 11 state - assisted universities by means of interlibrary loans, photocopy, and reference service. Other networks serving the entire state include the Art Research Libraries of Ohio (ARLO) and the Kentucky-Ohio-Michigan Regional Medical Library (KOMRML).

E. In addition to networks, the products of advanced technology are available to libraries through contracts with special firms and agencies. One example is the computer data bases that already make subject-indexed retrieval of information available.

II. Issues

A. How can the best use be made of public funds? Networks can provide one answer to this question by enabling member libraries to purchase services each could not pay for individually. The success of Proposition 13 in California is one sign of a growing national mood of fiscal conservatism in public funding. Networking and increased use of technology may be answers to the public demand for cost effectiveness.

B. How can barriers to interlibrary cooperation be overcome? A wide range of barriers to cooperation ranging from a fear of loss of local autonomy to a desire to keep local materials always on hand for local users have been identified. Efforts must continue to find solution to these problems.

C. How can networks be organized to best serve member libraries and their clientele? The Ohio Multitype Interlibrary Cooperation Committee, consisting of representatives of Ohio's library and information associations as well as the State Library Board, the State Department of Education and the State Board of Regents is developing a plan for multitype interlibrary cooperation in Ohio for review by participating groups.

D. Who should participate in cooperative organizations? The legislation creating Area Library Service Organizations (Section 3375.70 - .73 of the Ohio Revised Code) provides for membership by public libraries only. Approaches must be devised to make available the resources of all types of libraries while recognizing the needs and restrictions on each.

Regional Systems and Consortia

July 1978

	Name of Regional System or Consortium	Participating Counties	Public Libraries in Area	Participating Public Libraries[a]	Other Participating Libraries[b]
CALICO	Columbus Area Library and Information Council of Ohio	5	21	11	12
CAMLS	Cleveland Area Metropolitan Library System	3	24	10	9
COIN	Central Ohio Interlibrary Network	8	19	18	2
GCLC	Greater Cincinnati Library Consortium	1[c]	1[c]	1[c]	16[c]
INFO	INFO, Lorain and Medina Counties	2	9	9	3
MILO	Miami Valley Library Organization	7	23		0
MOLO	Mideastern Ohio Library Organization	6	17	13	1
NOLA	Northeastern Ohio Library Association	7	36	31	16
NORWELD	Northwestern Library District	12	41	34	9
OVAL	Ohio Valley Area Libraries	10	12	11	3
SOLO	Southeastern Ohio Library Organization	10	15	13	4
SWORL	Southwestern Ohio Rural Libraries	7	14	13	6
WORLDS	Western Ohio Regional Library Development System	8	21	14	4
	Total	83[d]	236[d]	199	85

[a] This includes all public libraries which participate in the program and in local cost sharing.

[b] This includes participating libraries other than public libraries regardless of the specific designation of membership (associate, contributing, full, etc.).

[c] For interstate consortia, only Ohio members are included.

[d] Harrison County is counted in MOLO and SOLO, but is counted only once in the statewide total; Lake County is counted in CAMLS and NOLA, but is counted only once in the statewide total; Lorain County is counted in CAMLS and INFO, but counted only once in the statewide total.

10 Initiate a national information policy recognizing the existence of a diversity of information services and a need for: a) networks, b) national planning for growth and c) a comprehensive approach to information problems. (National responsibility).

11 Develop a national information network for all types of libraries and information facilities, based on evaluation of present and planned networks and using advanced technology that integrates telecommunications and computers. (National responsibility).

I. Background -- National program proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS).

A. Commission voted in 1973 to prepare a document describing a broad outline for a national program for library and information services.

B. Draft circulated widely to library and information community to solicit criticisms, suggestions and new data.

C. Document revised and another feedback cycle initiated.

D. Document will be a basis for discussion at the national White House Conference on Library and Information Services in October 1979.

E. Proposed program lists the following program objectives:

1. Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.

2. Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.

3. Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.

4. Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.

5. Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.

6. Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.

7. Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national program under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

8. Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

F. Responsibilities in a nationwide network outlined in the following areas:

1. Major federal responsibilities.

2. Organizational relationships and supporting responsibilities of the states, the Library of Congress and the private sector.

3. Responsibilities of state governments.

4. Responsibilities of the private sector.

5. Rsponsibilities of the Library of Congress.

G. The technology - the computers, telecommunications systems, and programming techniques - is available or developable. Although such a network would be complex, the complexity in no way implies impossibility. Worldwide telecommunication systems now operate successfully.

H. NCLIS based its National Program on the following stated assumptions:

1. The total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource that should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest.

2. All people in the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement and thereby for the progress of society.

3. The disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become an integrated nationwide network.

4. The rights and interests of authors, publishers and other providers of information should be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

5. The legislation devised for this program will not undermine constitutionally protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom and will preserve local, state and regional autonomy.

II. Issues

1. Is the proposed national program for library and information services acceptable to Ohioans? The broad concepts described in the Ohio White House Conference recommendations are consistent with the national program as outlined.

2. How should such a program be further defined and implemented to provide equal access of information to all Ohioans, to best utilize existing resources and networks and to make the best possible use of technology?

3. How can the need for local autonomy and individuality be balanced against any needs for standardization of a nationwide network?

12 Adopt a plan for broader interpretation of copyright law for educational purposes. (National responsibility).

I. Background - Public Law 94-553, General Revision of the Copyright Law.

A. Legislation signed by President Ford October 19, 1976. Effective January 1, 1978.

B. Legislation replaces a 1909 law.

C. House Committee report accompanying PL 94-553 described the need for legislation as follows:

> "Significant changes in technology have affected the operation of the copyright law...During the past half century a wide range of new techniques for capturing and communicating printed matter, visual images, and recorded sounds have come into use, and the increasing use of information, storage and retrieval devices, communication satellites, and laser technology promises even greater changes in the near future. The technical advances have generated new industries and new methods for the reproduction and dissemination of copyrighted works, and the business relations between authors and users have evolved new patterns."

D. Copyright law intended to bring about a balance between the interests of the proprietors of copyright and the interests of users of copyrighted material.

E. 14 classes of work can be copyrighted. These classes include books, plays, maps, photographs, motion pictures, sound recordings and works of art or music.

F. The doctrine of "fair use" was written in the law to protect teachers, librarians, researchers and scholars. Fair use is the right to use copyrighted material in a reasonable manner without consent of the author. There are four criteria for determining fair use:

(1) The purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or is for nonprofit educational purposes;

(2) the nature of the copyrighted work;

(3) the amount and substantiality of the portion used in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and

(4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

G. Libraries are exempt from liability for unsupervised copying on library machines if a warning of copyright regulation is displayed.

H. Two specific sets of guidelines have been developed by representatives of educators, authors and publishers and are included in the legislative history of the new law.

(1) Guidelines in copying from books and periodicals for teachers and students in nonprofit educational institutions.

(2) Guidelines on educational uses of music.

I. Section 108 of the law allow eligible libraries under defined circumstances to reproduce and distribute a copy of a copyrighted work without concern for fair use (e.g. replacement of a damaged copy when a new copy cannot be obtained at a fair price).

J. The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) was established by Congress in 1974. It has developed guidelines to assist libraries in avoiding systematic copying of printed materials, phonorecords and audiotapes. These guidelines have raised controversy concerning the extent to which their restrictions would hinder the continuation and development of interlibrary networks and other arrangements for exchange of photocopies and how large a recordkeeping burden would be placed on interlibrary loan staff.

K. In 1983 and a five-year intervals thereafter, the Register of Copyrights, after consultation with representatives of concerned areas, is to submit to Congress a report on the efficiency of Section 108 in balancing the rights of creators and the needs of users.

II. Issues

A. How can the rights of educators, librarians, and researchers and those of publishers and authors be balanced?

B. How can librarians and information specialists fully utilize technology and cooperative networks to provide information to the user while not violating copyright law?

C. Developing technology enables more people to reproduce information in violation of copyright.

13 Urge the Congress of the United States to appropriate funds to implement Title II of LSCA for public library construction. (National responsibility)

I. Background

A. The Federal government has not appropriated funds under the Federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), Title II, since 1974.

B. The LSCA Title II grants provided $7.2 million, or 30.2 percent of the $24.2 million expended for public library construction in Ohio from 1965 through 1974. These grants assisted in building or renovating 58 buildings. The 1979 budget transmitted to Congress by the Administration in January allocates no funds for Title II.

C. A survey conducted by the State Library in March 1978 showed that one-third (82) of Ohio's public libraries are involved in or are planning construction to take place within the next five years.

D. Of the 82 libraries planning library construction, 52 reported dollar estimates on the cost of new buildings, renovations or additions. These estimates total $85.5 million. According to the survey, the 52 libraries have $25.2 million, or 29 percent of the funds. They need an additional $60.3 million!

E. Included in the 52 libraries reporting cost figures are six metropolitan systems and 46 nonmetropolitan libraries. Construction estimates for the six metropolitan systems (including main buildings and branches) total $58.2 million. These systems report having $15.9 million, or 27 percent of this amount.

F. Of the 46 nonmetropolitan libraries that reported estimated construction costs of $27.4 million, 12 are currently engaged in construction programs estimated at $7.1 million. The remaining $20.3 million will be used by 34 libraries as follows: 44 percent for new buildings, 32 percent for needed additions, and 24 percent for renovation. Twenty-three of these libraries have building funds totalling $3.6 million, or 18 percent of the $20.3 million needed to complete construction.

G. While all libraries and systems indicated that new or renovated facilities would be accessible to the handicapped, only 18 libraries and two metropolitan systems gave estimated dollar amounts for making facilities accessible.

H. In 1977, 117 of the main library buildings in Ohio were reported as accessible to wheelchairs; 110 were not accessible and 22 gave no response. It was reported that 215 branch libraries were accessible to wheelchairs.

II. Issues

A. The Ohio White House Conference recommendation supports funding for a program that has been signed into law but for which appropriations have not been made since 1974.

14 Make library services more accessible to patrons by adding or improving locations, providing longer hours and more service days, improving structures and improving library staff attitudes. (Local responsibility)

I. Background

A. The library should assess the needs of the community through continuous as well as periodic study, through knowledge obtained by participation in community activities and government planning, through surveys made by other agencies, and through cooperation with other libraries and organizations in experimentation and research. Participants in at least five of the Ohio White House Conference preconferences called for such community analysis to make libraries responsive to the people they serve.

B. Between 1960 and 1970, the number of counties within Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas increased from 19 to 31. In 1976 there were 39 such counties. The shift in population has created a demand for additional library facilities that are accessible in architecture and in location. The need for accessibility and new facilities was addressed at 12 of the preconferences.

C. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the HEW regulations of 1977, and Section 3781.111 of the Ohio Revised Code mandate that buildings and services be accessible to the state's 600,000 handicapped citizens. (See the paper on LSCA Title II for statistics on environmental barriers in Ohio's library buildings.)

D. LSCA Title II, which provides funds for library construction, has not been funded since 1974. Alternative sources of funding include the Community Development Act, the Farmers Home Administration, Revenue Sharing and levies.

E. In 1976 the service hours of Ohio's public libraries, when compared to the National Inventory of Library Needs, showed that 73 percent of the state's population is served by libraries open less than the indicated need of 66 hours per week for populations over 25,000 and 45 hours per week for fewer than 25,000. (Indicators of need were defined for the study partially from (and with a clear relationship to) traditional sets of service standards.) In 1977 only 17 of the 250 Ohio's libraries had Sunday hours, and 10 libraries were closed Saturday. Convenient service hours were identified as a concern by participants at 6 of the preconferences.

F. A philosophy of service by which library staff members identify the publics served in the community, adopt standards for service and courtesy, are sensitive to the needs of handicapped users, and are competent in human relations skills was called for at 7 preconferences. Librarians must have a service attitude toward the public.

II. Issues

A. The aspect of the recommendation on the hours libraries are open would require additional funds (or changes in schedules).

15 Library schools should give special emphasis to training in public relations, business management techniques, communications and personal service to children, young adults and adults. (State and national responsibilities)

I. Background

A. The subjects singled out for special attention - public relations, business management techniques, communications and personal service to children, young adults and adults - are especially important in an era when all types of libraries must prove their accountability. In all types of libraries, inflation is increasing costs but funds to meet these expenses are limited.

B. Training in public relations and communications would enable library staff to better communicate with the public. Use of these skills would enable potential users to be more aware of the services available and would increase community support of the library. Public relations may help librarians expand use of their services while promoting continued - or improved - financial support.

C. Efficient provision of information requires management techniques. As the public demands that libraries work on a more businesslike basis, library staff must have a better understanding of supervisory skills, budgeting, personnel, planning, etc.

D. The services libraries provide vary with the type of clientele they serve. Librarians are trying to draw the nonuser to the library by developing innovative programs and services. Training is needed to meet the specialized needs of children, young adults and adults.

E. There are two graduate schools of library science in Ohio that are accredited by the American Library Association: Case Western Reserve University and Kent State University. In recent catalogs, each lists courses in library management and services to children, young adults and adults. In addition, Kent State offers a course on communications. Course descriptions indicate that public relations and communications are aspects of other courses. Electives may be taken in disciplines other than library science; Case Western Reserve has a cooperative arrangement with the School of Management that enables students to earn a dual degree in library science and management.

F. Eight of Ohio's institutions of higher education offer technical and paraprofessional degrees in library education. Sixteen offer programs to prepare school library media specialists.

II. Issues

A. In general the courses specified in the recommendations are not required for graduation. Library schools may consider requiring these courses. However, as the scope of the library and information science field expands, students need flexibility in course selection.

B. Library schools could meet these educational needs by working with related departments of the university. For instance, public relations could be an interdisciplinary study with journalism; management courses could be obtained through the business school. Library schools do allow students to take electives in other departments.

C. Continuing education is provided to librarians and information specialists through professional associations, library schools, regional consortia and other sources. Agencies that provide continuing education could strengthen their offerings in these areas to provide training for librarians who are already out in the field.

16 Require all elementary schools to have a library media center staffed with certificated media specialists. (Local, state and national responsibilities).

I. Background

A. Functions of the school library media center

1. To support the curriculum
2. To meet the growing needs of the students
3. To develop critical reading, listening, and viewing skills
4. To develop lifetime reading habits
5. To teach research skills

To enable students to:

6. To find information on future careers
7. To seek opposing views on critical issues
8. To prepare for worthy use of leisure
9. To appreciate great art, music, and creativity in all fields of knowledge
10. To respect ethnic, racial, and religious differences
11. To learn about our American heritage.

B. School library media centers need:

1. Professional staff within the center. Library media specialists must be able to select and evaluate materials to support the curriculum; know materials on the appropriate age level in order to guide students to reading, listening and viewing critically; teach students to seek answers independently; lead students to greater research skills; organize materials for easy access; answer the needs of students and teachers daily.

2. Facilities. An area must be provided within the school to house the collection, to provide study and research space for individual students, small groups and classes and to allow viewing, listening and creating of audiovisual materials.

3. Materials. The following are needed to meet teacher and student needs:

a. Books, magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, filmstrips, films, slides, tapes, records, microfilm, etc.

b. Equipment to use these materials.

c. Equipment to produce additional materials as necessary

C. Standards. The standards of the State Department of Education for elementary schools mandate a media center in each elementary school that is staffed or supervised by a certificated media specialist. However, junior or senior high schools must have professional staff. Not all Ohio schools meet State standards.

The standards of the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools require that the responsibility for the development and operation of the learning materials program shall be placed under the direction of a qualified (professional) media specialist.

American Library Association and the Association of Educational Communication and Technology staffing requirements depend on the school's enrollment. There are also standards for facilities, materials and equipment, and operation of the program.

Minimum Standards for Ohio Elementary Schools - 1970 State of Ohio Department of Education:

(K) The building shall have physical facilities appropriate for the housing, production and effective utilization of multi-media learning materials.

(L) Each elementary school shall have the services of a certificated person responsible for the multi-media program (print and non-print materials). Non-certificated persons shall be under the supervision of the appropriately certificated person.

These standards do not necessitate each library/media center be manned by a certificated person. Instead one certificated person may supervise all the elementary schools. As a result the libraries are often closed for part of the time depriving students and teachers of the facility, materials, and learning opportunities.

D. According to the National Inventory of Library Needs, published by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Ohio's children attend schools which have only one-fourth of the professional staff needed in the school library media centers. In 1977 only 53 percent of Ohio's 4,934 public school buildings had school library media centers (and this figure includes the junior and senior high schools).

E. School library media centers are funded by:

1. The school district's budget which is supported by the property tax.

2. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act Title IV-B, which in addition to school library materials is used for instructional equipment or materials for instruction of students in any discipline. Ohio schools will receive $2.42 per pupil under this program in 1979.

F. School library media specialists are not a "line item" in the Ohio school foundation formula. Therefore, they do not bring State funds into the district.

G. The Ohio Educational Library/Media Association supports a policy of a certificated library media specialist and a library media center in all elementary schools. There should be a certificated K-12 library/media specialist in every media center to teach students independent learning; how to find the most useful material; how to appraise it; how to learn from it on their own.

II. Issues

A. When insufficient funds are available to schools, school library media centers are often among the programs cut as "frills." At present, the adequate funding of school library media centers is related to the adequate funding of schools in general.

B. At present, ESEA Title IV-B funds can be used for programs other than school library media centers. One approach would be to provide Federal funds that must be used for library media resources.